John Rogers Esqr

Gazette of the United States.

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PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTIONS ON THE LATE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE, &c.

CONTINUATION.

THUS the ſplendor of ariſtocracy was diffuſed to the wideſt extent in France, was protracted through every gradation of ſociety, and threw a brilliancy over their domeſtic manners The ſovereign diſpoſed of the whole national revenue, and diſpoſed of it with the moſt judicious liberality. Thoſe who were incapable of aſſiſting themſelves,—thoſe who could no longer afford the indulgence of faſhionable expence,—thoſe who diſdained to tarniſh the luſtre of their birth by the ſordid acquiſition of commercial gain,—ſtill enjoyed every luxury of life, by the condeſcending kindneſs of royal beneficence A million and a half (almoſt the twelfth of the whole product of national taxation) was graciouſly beſtowed, with unbounded generoſity, on a ſuperb and gallant race of nobles. As this mine of regal munificence was exhauſtleſs, Paris and Verſailles were crowded by men of ſhining accompliſhments, who, with paſſionate anxiety, longed to recommend themſelves at court. But it was neither by the arrogance of ſelf-aſſumed merit, nor the revolting pride of parts, that their hopes were to be realized, and their wiſhes gratified. Where the faſcinating influence, diſcriminating taſte, and deciſive power of the fair ſex prevailed, their favourites roſe to fame and fortune, by the acquiſition of thoſe artificial embelliſhments, and by that exquiſite poliſh, which the *ſait fin* of Verſailles could alone appreciate. No envoy was appointed to a foreign court who could not trace the complicated figure of a minuet with graceful preciſion. The dignified credentials of an ambaſſador were often granted for the compoſition of a *chanſon amoureuſe*; and *de pincer la harpe avec gout*, or to poſſeſs the happy art *de bien tourner ſon compliment*, has frequently raiſed an officer to the command of an army, or a clerk in office to preſide over the marine of France. War or peace depended on the charming caprice, on the ſmile or frown of this enchanting gynocracy; and the *beaux yieux* of the reigning Sultana often ſet the world in a blaze.

The ſaucy indiſcretion of ill-bred authors was likewiſe inſtantly corrected, and an inſtructive hint conveyed to them in the polite ſtyle of a *lettre de cachet*.—Diderot was treated with this flattering mark of attention by Madame de Pompadour, and ſent to apartments provided for him by the King at *Vincennes*, for preſuming to criticiſe the compoſition and execution of a favorite court fiddler, without being himſelf a connoiſſeur in muſic. Rouſſeau, with his accuſtomed miſanthropy, preſented a *memoire*, ſoliciting the enlargement of his friend, or requeſting to ſhare his priſon. Both theſe favours were, with great propriety, refuſed him; yet he ungratefully exerciſed his cynical declamation, on not being indulged in either alternative.

But, alas! the whole of this ſublime and beautiful ſyſtem is deranged. The very dregs of the people have fatally diſcovered that nobles, princes, and even kings, are formed of the ſame clay with themſelves, and owe their elevation and grandeur only to the accidental circumſtances of birth and fortune. It has been well obſerved, that truth ſhould not be told at all times; and ſurely a truth of this dangerous tendency ſhould ever be concealed from the vulgar; for contempt often begins with them when admiration ceaſes. They were happy and contented when they looked up to the great ones of the earth, as beings of a ſuperior order; but the pleaſing deluſion from whence they enjoyed ſo much felicity will quickly vaniſh; the tranſient ſplendor of a terreſtrial meteor would no longer excite their wonder and aſtoniſhment, if they did not trace its origin to the heavens, and miſtake it for a falling ſtar.

I am confirmed in the juſtice of theſe ſentiments by the philoſophical obſervations of Mr. Necker, who deſcribes, with ſympathetic delight, the happineſs of the French peaſantry before the late political revolution. "They behold," ſays he, "the oſtentatious diſplay of ranks with the coolest indifference; grandeur is ſo remote from their habitual ideas, that they accuſtom themſelves to look upon it as the attribute of a few beings of a ſpecies different from their's; and as they return home to their cottages, under the preſſure of a burthen they can ſcarcely bear, they ſee thoſe fiery courſers, who rapidly whirl the magnificent chariots of the rich and noble, cloſe by them, and view them with the ſame indifference as they contemplate thoſe wandering planets over their heads whoſe twinkling motion they juſt diſcern." But this beautiful Arcadian landſcape will quickly vaniſh; the ſerenity of their preſent enjoyments will ſpeedily be diſturbed; their political conſequence in elections will excite new and aſpiring ideas, and ſoon transform this humble, contented, ſubmiſſive peaſantry, into a bold, turbulent, factious yeomanry; thoſe magnificent chariots and fiery courſers will ſtop at their doors, and the rich and great will condeſcendingly alight to ſolicit their votes; they will be tempted, by long leaſes and low rents, to lead a life of care, anxiety and labor, in the cultivation of their farms. The *taille*, that excellent tax, ſo admirably calculated to maintain the ſplendor and dignity of the nobleſſe, and keep their tenantry in a comfortable ſtate of degradation, will be aboliſhed for ever. They will ſpurn their vegetable meal, and inſolently, perhaps, aſpire to realize the unkingly wiſh of *Henri quatre*, whoſe ſtatue is ſtill contemptuouſly exhibited on the *Pont Neuf*, as a monument of his folly:—"That he hoped to ſee the time when every peaſant in France ſhould eat fleſh meat once a day, and have a boiled fowl for his Sunday's dinner."

The more I conſider this important ſubject, the political evils that menace our country, from the fatal revolution in France, become more apparent. I ſhall adduce one ſtriking inſtance by which our revenue and manufactures may be ruined. The *commutation act* is now a favorite one, as it fairly and impartially compels every man to pay an additional window tax, in order to reduce the price of tea: If he does not chooſe to drink it, he has no reaſon to complain, as it is his own fault. Perhaps it will be ſuggeſted at ſome moment of popular phrenzy, that the commutation act is a badge of ſlavery; for when this meaſure was firſt propoſed, it was compared in debate to the *gabelle*, a ſimilar ſort of impoſt on ſalt, which long prevailed in France, and has lately been aboliſhed by the National Aſſembly. Mr. Fox, tho he owned the juſtneſs of the remark, factiouſly preferred the mild ſpirit of French taxation; aſſerting, "that there was no degree of compariſon, on the plea of neceſſity, between the uſe of ſalt and tea.—The latter was clearly a luxury, and no ways conducive to health; perhaps far otherwiſe, as many had thought. Salt, on the contrary, was a neceſſary; and therefore it was far leſs oppreſſive to oblige the ſubjects of France to purchaſe as much ſalt as it was ſuppoſed a perſon of any given deſcription in life would have occaſion for." Theſe words may be maliciouſly repeated, to excite ſedition and diſloyalty in the minds of the people, and induce them to inſiſt on the repeal of a moſt equitable and impartial tax. What muſt be the conſequence? The flouriſhing ſtate of the Eaſt-India Company would no longer excite Mr Crawfurd's admiration; bankruptcy muſt enſue; public credit would be ſhaken; the rapid reduction of the national debt would ceaſe, and we ſhould no longer be charmed by the accuracy of calculation and elegance of compoſition ſo eminently diſplayed in that annual oration, (the India budget) which ſhews forth the merit, and celebrates the praiſe, of the Preſident and Members of the Board of Control.

The dangerous proximity of the two countries alſo makes me tremble.—Our manufactures, on any wiſe judicious extenſion of the exciſe laws, tempted to migrate to France, inſtead of doubling their induſtry and ſharpening their ingenuity here, both to pay the tax and evade the law. Now as our experienced and enlightened miniſters have candidly declared, that all our future reſources of revenue, all our hopes of a permanent flouriſhing finance, muſt be derived from an extenſion of our exciſe laws, and their application to our manufactures, we may be reduced to the melancholy alternative of chooſing either to be ruined by enforcing, or abandoning, this ſalutary ſyſtem. The threats and audacious conduct of the tobacconiſts at this moment, implicitly directed by the factious advice of an able, active, and dangerous leader in the houſe of commons, furniſh too lamentable a proof of the facility with which our fraudulent ſmuggling traders (moſt of whom are diſſenters) may be induced to ſpurn at the laws of their country, elude the wiſdom of its acts; and, with unparalleled impudence to combat and oppoſe the opinion both of the miniſter and his ſecretary.

(To be continued.)

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED
By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to alter the times for holding the Circuit Courts of the United States in the Diſtricts of South-Carolina and Georgia, and providing that the Diſtrict Court of Pennſylvania, ſhall in future be held at the city of Philadelphia only.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the circuit courts of the United States in the diſtricts of South-Carolina and Georgia, ſhall for the future be held as follows, to wit: In the diſtrict of South-Carolina on the twenty-fifth day of October next, at Charleſton, and in each ſucceeding year at Columbia, on the twelve day of May, and in Charleſton on the twenty-fifth day of October; in the diſtrict of Georgia on the fifteenth day of October next, at Auguſta, and in each ſucceeding year at Savannah, on the twenty-fifth day of April, and at Auguſta on the fifteenth day of October; except when any of thoſe days ſhall happen to be Sunday, in which caſe the court ſhall be held on the Monday following. And all proceſs that was returnable under the former law at Charleſton, on the firſt day of October next, and at Auguſta on the ſeventeenth day of October, ſhall now be deemed returnable reſpectively at Charleſton on the twenty-fifth day of October next, and at Auguſta on the fifteenth day of October next; any thing in the former law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted, That ſo much of the act, intituled, "An act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States," as directs that the diſtrict court for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania ſhall be held at York-town in the ſaid ſtate, be repealed; and that in future the diſtrict court for Pennſylvania be held in the city of Philadelphia.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, AUGUST THE ELEVENTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

EXTRACT *from the* EULOGIUM *on the late Dr.* CULLEN.

By his pupil, Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, of *Philadelphia.*

"Dr. CULLEN is now no more.—What a blank has been produced by his death in the great volume of ſcience! Behold, the genius of humanity weeping at his feet, while the genius of medicine lifts up the key, which fell from his hand with his laſt breath, and with inexpreſſible concern cries out "to whom ſhall I give this inſtrument? Who now will unlock for me the treaſures of univerſal nature?',

"I repeat it again—Dr. CULLEN is no more:—No more, I mean a pillar and ornament of an ancient ſeat of ſcience—no more the delight and admiration of his pupils—no more the luminary of medicine to half the globe—no more the friend and benefactor of mankind. But I would as ſoon believe, that our ſolar ſyſtem was created only to amuſe and periſh like a rocket, as believe that a mind endowed with ſuch immenſe powers of action and contemplation had ceaſed to exiſt. Reaſon bids us hope that he yet lives; and revelation enables us to ſay with certainty and confidence that he yet lives. Fain would I lift the curtain which ſeparates eternity from time, and inquire what are now his ſtudies and employments? But it is not for mortals to pry into the ſecrets of the inviſible world."

BOSTON, Auguſt 25.

Mr. Jacob Iſaacks, of Newport, has made ſuch further improvements in extracting freſh water from ocean water, as to take nine and one half parts of freſh water from ten of ocean water, ſo as to anſwer for land or ſea for all the common and culinary purpoſes of fountain or river water. Mr. Iſaacks preſented a bottle of water extracted by him to the Preſident of the United States, on his late viſit at Newport, who was pleaſed to expreſs himſelf highly ſatisfied therewith.

Two young Men are committed to Jail in Portland upon a complaint againſt them for having wilfully burned in the night time, the dwelling-houſe of William Widgery, Eſq of New Gloceſter,

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XIX.

Mais l'un et l'autre Guiſe ont eu moins de ſcrupule.
Ces chefs ambitieux d'un peuple trop credule,
Couvrant leurs intérêts de l'intérêt des cieux
Ont conduit dans le piège un peuple furieux.

THE eloquence and authority of Coligni, prevailed with the others to embrace the party of the Calviniſts, to whoſe doctrines, were ſecretly devoted ſeveral of the noblemen then preſent in the aſſembly. The common voice was in favor of this advice, which affording hopes, as near accompliſhment, and better founded, diverted them from taking arms of a ſudden, and concealed for ſometime, the view of dangers, to which the moſt determined do not expoſe themſelves, but in the laſt extremity.

After Martin Luther had introduced into Germany, the liberty of thinking in matters of religion, and erected the ſtandard of reformation; John Calvin, a native of Noyon, in Picardy, of a vaſt genius, ſingular eloquence, various erudition and poliſhed taſte, embraced the cauſe of reformation. In the books which he publiſhed, and in the diſcourſes which he held, in ſeveral cities of France, he propoſed one hundred and twenty eight articles, in oppoſition to the Creed of the Roman Catholic Church. Theſe opinions were ſoon embraced with ardor and maintained with obſtinacy, by a great number of perſons of all conditions. The aſylum and the center of this new ſect, was Geneva, a city ſituated on the lake anciently called Lamanus, on the frontiers of Savoy, which had ſhaken off the yoke of its Biſhops and the Dukes of Savoy, and erected itſelf into a republic, under the title of a free city, for the ſake of liberty of conſcience. From this city proceeded printed books, and men diſtinguiſhed for their wit and eloquence, who ſpreading themſelves in the neighbouring provinces, there ſowed in ſecret the ſeeds of their doctrine. Almoſt all the cities and provinces of France began to be enlightened by it. It began to introduce itſelf into the kingdom, under Francis Iſt. in oppoſition to all the vigorous reſolutions which he took to ſuppreſs it. Henry IId. ordained, with inexorable ſeverity, the puniſhment of death againſt all who ſhould be convicted of Calviniſm. The Cardinal of Lorrain, was the high prieſt, and the proud tyrant, who counſelled and ſtimulated the King, to thoſe cruelties and perſecutions, which, by ſhedding the blood of all the advocates of civil liberty, might have wholly ſuppreſſed it, if the unexpected death of Henry IId. which the Calviniſts regarded as a miracle wrought in their favor, had not occaſioned ſome relaxation under Francis IId. The Duke of Guiſe and the Cardinal of Lorrain, perſiſted in their bloody perſecuting reſolutions: but they did not find in the Parliament, nor in the other magiſtrates, the ſame promptitude to execute the orders which they gave in the name of the King.

Theodore Beza, a diſciple of Calvin, celebrated for his eloquence and erudition, had already converted ſeveral perſons of both ſexes, and of the firſt nobility of the kingdom: and it was no longer in ſtables and cellars that the Calviniſts held their aſſemblies, and preached their ſermons, but in the houſes of gentlemen, and in the palaces of the great. The people called them Huguenots, or Aignoſſen Confederates. The Admiral Coligni and ſeveral other noblemen, had indeed embraced the new doctrine as it was called: but the Calviniſts, reſtrained by the fear of puniſhment, ſtill held their aſſemblies in ſecret, and the great dared not declare openly for them.

The Bourbons, finding France in a condition ſo favorable to their preſent intereſts, embraced greedily the propoſition of Coligni, and they deputed Dandelot and the Vidame de Chartres to negotiate this affair with the Calviniſts. Theſe able agents, who had both embraced Calviniſm, eaſily found a multitude of perſons diſpoſed to communicate to others the project in contemplation, and to make the neceſſary preparations for its execution. The Calviniſts agitated without interruption by the terror of dangers and puniſhments, ſerved them with ſo much promptitude and concert, that they placed things in a train, in a ſhort time to ſucceed.

To be continued.

OXFORD, June 11.

ON Friday laſt, at 10 o'clock at night, Dr. Beddoes, Mr. Edwards, a commoner of Pembroke College, and Mr. Sadler, the famous Engliſh aeroſtatiſt (which latter gentleman invented a very ſimple and excellent apparatus, with which gas may be collected with the greateſt eaſe and expedition) ſent up a balloon from Pembroke College garden, filled with hydrogen gas from marſhes, to repreſent and account for the production of meteors, which it did in a very ſatisfactory and pleaſing manner. When the balloon had gained a certain height it ſuddenly caught fire; after it was conſumed, the air with which it was filled ſtill retained its globular form, and continued rolling about at a great height, for a conſiderable time, and gave ſuch an amazing light, as almoſt to reſemble the ſun.

LONDON, June 21.

The preparations made in Sweden for keeping a fleet in conſtant readineſs for ſea, exceed thoſe of any other country in Europe. At Carleſcroon they have begun to hew out of the ſolid rock thirty docks, in which twenty ſail of the line and thirty frigates will be entirely reſcued from the weather, while their ſtores and ammunition remain in galleries, between each dock, in ſuch readineſs, that they may be conveyed on board in 24 hours.

General Schoenfelt is proclaimed Military Dictator of the Belgic Provinces; and he exerciſes his authority with great ſeverity. He lately ſhot two of his officers with his own hand, alledging they were traytors, at the ſame time, he cauſed thirty ſoldiers, who fled in the engagement to be hanged.

Theſe rigid meaſures will reſtore diſcipline, or cauſe a general revolt; it is difficult to ſay which.

The King, and the royal family of France, it is determined, ſhall aſſiſt at the ceremony of *the confederation* on the 13th of July next. His Majeſty is to head a deputation of ſixty. The ceremony is to take place on the *Champs de Mars*—the field of Mars.

A few days ago, the following melancholy accident happened: A young gentleman, who was the next day to have been married to an amiable young lady, the daughter of a tradeſman in the city, in a playful moment, pulled the chair away as ſhe was going to ſit down, in conſequence of which ſhe fell with her head upon the fender, and fractured her ſkull, and died in two hours afterwards. The gentleman has been ever ſince in a ſtate of inſanity.

PEACE BETWEEN THE KING OF HUNGARY AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Private letters from Berlin announce the concluſion of peace between theſe two Kings. It is ſtrongly ſuſpected that the King of Pruſſia has been prevailed upon by the king of Hungary to forget all animoſities, and to join his forces to thoſe of Auſtria, with a view to effect a counter revolution in France, and prevent the further progreſs of liberty in Europe.

France will undoubtedly ſtrike the moment England is engaged, no matter with what power, were it even the ſtates of Barbary. The King will be deſirous of a war, the Miniſters to a man will leave no ſtone unturned to engage the nation, and their having neither voice nor party in the aſſembly, will not be the leaſt check upon the meaſures they will take to make every neceſſary preparation.

The French in general ſay the Engliſh will be out negociated: Spain, ſay they, is determined upon a war, and her preſent aim is to get her flota into ſafety before hoſtilities begin.

TO THE PRINTER:

SIR,—As the ſeaſon is now approaching, in which children in general are very much troubled with worms, owing to their eating too much fruit, or from other cauſes, I ſend you the following recipe, which I have known to be a ſovereign remedy.

Recipe for the worms:—

Boil a little wormwood or tanſy in water, ſtrain it of, and add a table-ſpoon of beaſt gall, and a little ſweet oil or butter.—To be given by way of clyſter every other day.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 27.

The frequenters of the *Caffé Procope*, the famous literary coffee houſe at Paris, have lately diſtinguiſhed themſelves in an extraordinary manner in expreſſing their veneration for the character of the late Dr. B. Franklin, and their ſorrow for his death.

The club of the friends of the revolution who meet there, got a buſt of him erected, and had it ſurrounded with cypreſs; and on Monday the 14th June, the chandeliers were covered with crape, the great club room hung with black, and on the door were inſcribed theſe words;—*Franklin eſt mort*, [Franklin is dead,] various emblematical repreſentations of his genius and his works were painted. Around at the lower end of the room, his buſt, crowned with wreaths of oak, was placed on a column, and under it the word—*Vir*, [a man;] on each ſide were placed ſpheres, maps, cypreſs leaves, &c. and beneath a ſerpent gnawing its tail—a ſymbol of immortality. And on the 15th the club diſtributed food to the poor, in honor of the memory of the great American Patriot, Legiſlator and Philoſopher.

BURLINGTON, Auguſt 24.

On Monday the 17th inſtant, departed this life, in the 45th year of his age, the Honorable David Brearley, Eſq; Judge of the New Jerſey diſtrict. He ſuſtained his laſt illneſs with that fortitude and reſignation, which evince the good man in the hour of death. Ever remarkable for gentleneſs of manners, humanity and probity, he conciliated the affection, friendſhip, and confidence of all who knew him. Firmly attatched to the liberties of America, and a ſtrenuous aſſertor of her independency, he very early took a decided part in the late conteſt, and was four years engaged in her ſervice, as a Lieutenant Colonel in the field—from whence he was taken, and preſided in the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey as Chief Juſtice for ten years. The ſeveral appointments conferred on him by Congreſs and his native ſtate, he faithfully and impartially diſcharged, with honor to himſelf, and the approbation of the public.

The unavailing ſorrow of his widow, and ſeven children, and the ſighs of his friends and neighbours, particularly the poor, will remain the beſt and moſt laſting monuments of his character in private life.

Being grand maſter of maſons in New-Jerſey, his remains were interred in Trenton, in maſonic form, and the ceremonies peculiar to the Ancient Craft, attended by the largeſt and moſt reſpectable collection of maſons and citizens ever known there on the like occaſion.

STOCKBRIDGE, Auguſt 24.

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES.

Mr. *Moſes Barnum*, of this town, has, ſince the month of Auguſt, 1789—fulled no leſs than five thouſand three hundred and ten yards of cloth—and of thin cloth, dreſſed three thouſand two hundred—in all, eight thouſand five hundred and ten yards.——The foregoing affords a pleaſing ſpecimen of the progreſs of manufactures in this part of the country.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.

On Friday laſt, in the afternoon, a young woman, by the name of *Eunice Seward*, aged about 18 years, croſſed the river in a ſmall canoe, juſt above a place known by the name of Hareh's Mills, in this town, together with her brother, who on reaching the other ſide ſtepped out of the boat, and the young woman, rather imprudently ſet off alone to recroſs the river, but the current running very rapidly, the boat drifted down the river, and immediately went over the dam, and overſet; the young woman was drowned:—Diligent ſearch was made for the body which was not found till the next morning, about thirty rods from the mill.

On Wedneſday laſt, at Dalton, a daughter of Capt. *Parks*, about 11 years old, paſſing over the Houſatoonuck, alias Stratford river, on a large log, which ſerved as a footbridge, being taken giddy, fell into the ſtream, and floated down ſeveral rods, then gained her feet and ſtood ſeveral minutes, begging for aſſiſtance from the children on ſhore; in attempting to move towards ſhore, the ſtream being very rapid, ſhe could not ſtand, but fell, and floated down a conſiderable way, went under ſome logs which lay partly in the river, and was drowned. She was found and taken up in leſs than an hour; a Doctor happened to be preſent—every attempt was made to revive her, but it proved fruitleſs.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1.

European Advices by the Ceres, *Capt. Angus, arrived at Philadelphia.*

The Poles have agreed to the paſſage of the Pruſſian troops thro that kingdom to Sileſia: The Empreſs begins to diſcover a pacific diſpoſition towards the Porte: She has lately interdicted the circulation of newſpapers, and political pamphlets in her dominions—"*but the wind bloweth where it liſteth*"—*and even the very ſtones will cry out in the cauſe of liberty.*

Lieut. Gen. Solano is commander of the Spaniſh fleet: The Court of Spain was to give a definitive anſwer to Great-Britain the 11 June: The patriots of Brabant have fortified their camp at Andois, and are recovered from the panick occaſioned by their late defeat—a body of Auſtrians who attacked the out poſts were defeated: The Turkiſh ſoldiers receive a ducat for the head of every chriſtian ſoldier they kill: Marſhal Prince Potemkin has been ſuddenly recalled from his command of the Pruſſian army, by the Empreſs: The King of Sweden, in the late action with the Ruſſian fleet of gallies, beſides 38 veſſels taken, ſunk 10 gun boats, deſtroyed the dock-yards at Frederickſham, and burnt 40 gun boats, and 50 tranſports with proviſions: Accounts from Bruſſels announce a very extraordinary ſpirit among the people to ſupport the revolution, and compleat their emancipation from the houſe of Auſtria: Impreſſing ſeamen continues in Great-Britain and Ireland—the ſquadron at Spithead, the 21 June, ready for ſea, conſiſted of 21 ſail of the line: The new Emperor of Morocco has lately put to death the Vice-Conſul of Spain, with circumſtances of diabolical cruelty: In addition to this, he has, it is ſaid, made the Jews in his dominions the victims of his rapacity, by giving up their property to the pillage of the ſoldiery. He is ſaid to have commenced his reign with great moderation, compared to the conduct of his immediate predeceſſor!! The King of Pruſſia left Berlin the 10 June to join his grand army in Sileſia. The Engliſh papers ſay, that France is in as diſtracted a ſituation at preſent, as at any period ſince the commencement of the revolution: Other accounts ſpeak in encouraging terms of their faſt approaching to the time, when their government will defy the aſſaults of internal fraud, or external violence.

In the National Aſſembly it has been decreed. *That on all Juſtice occaſions their Preſident ſhould walk on the right hand of the King.*

The Parliament being diſſolved, the Engliſh newſpapers abound with electioneering addreſſes and ſpeculations.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC CREDITORS.

BY A FRIEND.

IT is probable that many of you are not sufficiently appriſed of the advantages of your own ſituation, and that for want of judging rightly of it, and of your future proſpects, you may be tempted to part with your ſecurities much below their true value, and conſiderably below what it is probable they will ſell for in eight or nine months from this time.

To guard you againſt an unneceſſary ſacrifice of your intereſts by a precipitate ſale, I will now ſtate to you, in a plain and conciſe way, what has been done for you in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, and what you may reaſonably expect.

EFFECTUAL proviſion has been made for *actually* paying you ſix per cent. yearly, on two thirds of the principal of your debt, that is, 4 per cent. on the whole amount of your principal. And at the end of ten years you are to receive ſix per cent. yearly on the remaining third of your principal, that is, two per cent. more on the whole of your principal. And like *effectual* proviſion has been made, for *actually* paying you three per cent. yearly on whatever arrears of intereſt may be due to you on your principal. For this intereſt you are not even to wait to the end of a year, but you are to receive it, in quarter-yearly payments, that is to ſay, one fourth part at the end of every three months; and it is to be paid to you not in new certificates, or paper money, but in actual gold and ſilver. To ſecure this to you, the duties which have been laid on goods imported, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, (and which there is every reaſon from the experience we have had, to believe will be ſufficient) are abſolutely *mortgaged* to you till the whole of your debt is diſcharged. You will not have to depend, as under moſt of the State governments, upon a proviſion from year to year, with an intire uncertainty whether it would be continued, and with many examples of fickleneſs and change; but you will have to depend on a permanent proviſion made once for all, for the ſacredneſs of which, the faith, not of a ſingle ſtate, but of all the ſtates is ſolemnly bound to you, and which cannot be undone or altered, without the concurrence of three different branches of the government—the houſe of Repreſentatives, the Senate and the Preſident of the United States. It cannot be ſuppoſed that if one of the two branches of Congreſs ſhould hereafter be diſpoſed to do ſo diſgraceful and ruinous a thing, as to repeal a law on which the credit of the government was at ſtake, that the other branch would be willing to concur in ſo pernicious a meaſure; or if both ſhould be ſo unwiſe and diſhoneſt, that the Preſident of the United States would give his aſſent to it, or if he diſſented, that two thirds of both houſes of Congreſs would be inclined to perſiſt in ſpite of his diſapprobation. Whoever conſiders the nature of our government, with diſcernment, will ſee, that tho obſtacles and delays will frequently ſtand in the way of the adoption of good meaſures, yet when once adopted, they are likely to be ſtable and permanent: It will be far more difficult to *undo* than to *do*.

To deſtroy your confidence in future, there are too many publications, which repreſent to you that Congreſs have by their late proceedings, violated their paſt engagements, and that you can place no greater reliance upon thoſe they now make than thoſe they have heretofore made. Whether repreſentations like theſe proceed from a ſincere opinion in perſons, who have not accurately conſidered the matter, or from thoſe who wiſh to depreciate the government, or from thoſe who wiſh to buy ſecurities cheap, or from all theſe deſcriptions of perſons, I cannot ſay; but from whatever ſource they proceed they are certainly not candid nor juſt.

Congreſs it is true ſubmit to your conſideration ſome alterations in the nature of your claims upon the government, for certain equivalents, which they hold out to you, and of which you are to judge. A principal object they have in doing this is to obtain a ſuſpenſion of the payment of one third of the intereſt, to which you are entitled, for ten years, in order to avoid the neceſſity of burthening the community, or carrying taxation to objects which might be diſpleaſing to them. And you cannot wonder that a government, ſo lately formed, and not without conſiderable oppoſition, ſhould be cautious in this reſpect.

But whether you will accept the terms offered to you is certainly left to your own choice. There is not a ſyllable in the law that obliges you to do it. On the contrary, there is in it an expreſs ratification of your former contracts; and to remove all poſſibility of future cavil about the true import or obligation, all queſtions of diſcrimination and the like, new titles are offered to you, of the like import in ſubſtance with your old ones. And your rights are thus eſtabliſhed, and their meaning defined, ſo as to render their future operation under the ſanction of the conſtitution, unequivocal They are not only not violated, but if poſſible they have received additional ſtrength, and have become ſtill more inviolable.

So far is there from being any thing compulſory in the acts of the government in the caſe, that thoſe of you, who do not chooſe to ſubſcribe to the new terms, are to receive during the time alotted for determining upon them, exactly as much as thoſe who do ſubſcribe. And the faith of the government remains pledged to you to fulfil its engagements, which muſt be performed, as faſt as its reſources can be brought into action for the purpoſe. Your only ſecurity before the late arrangement was the faith of government: There were no funds pledged to you which have been taken away: You have ſtill the faith of government upon a renewed aſſurance as your pledge, and while you are deliberating on the new propoſals, you are to receive a payment on account.

You are therefore to decide according to your own judgment, whether an acceptance of the new terms, under all their circumſtances, are preferable or not o a dependence on the future reſources of the country for more. This is a queſtion of prudent calculation, which you are at liberty to determine as you pleaſe.

Whence it is evident that whatever other objections may be againſt the propriety of the proviſion which has been made for the public debt, the charge of a breach of conduct is not well founded.

The better to form a compariſon between the terms propoſed and thoſe of your former contract, it may be well to recollect that the latter will be ſatisfied by a proviſion, *annually* made, for paying you ſix per cent. Whatever the policy of the government may hereafter dictate, there is nothing in the exiſting contract that calls for a *permanent appropriation* of funds. Such a *permanent appropriation*, however, forms a part of the new loans, and will be of the eſſence of the new contract.

Theſe remarks are intended to ſatisfy you, that there is no cauſe, from any thing that has happened for a diminution, but on the contrary much reaſon for an increaſe of your confidence in the property you poſſeſs, as holders of the public debt.

I return to the ſubject of the value of your ſecurities: Their preſent price, if compared with that at which they were current before the eſtabliſhment of the new conſtitution, will be deemed to be *high*, and is as great as at this time could reaſonably have been expected; but compared with their true value, and the ſolidity of the footing on which they ſtand, is ſtill far too low.—The riſe which has already taken place is an earneſt to you of their probable future riſe: Such of you who do not incline to be permanent holders, will at leaſt do well to poſtpone a ſale till after March, when the firſt payment of intereſt is to be made. The effect of this on the price of ſecurities muſt undoubtedly be very favorable, and you may then calculate on a better market.

The holders of State ſecurities have ſtill ſtronger reaſons for keeping thoſe they have, the price of which, in moſt of the ſtates, is out of all proportion lower than that of the preſent ſecurities of the United States, and muſt in all probability undergo a conſiderable change for the better, as ſoon as funds are actually appropriated for them, which is not now the caſe, but which muſt of courſe be ſo at the enſuing ſeſſion in December. The preſent debt of the United States having been provided for out of the duties on impoſts and tonnage only, ſeems to leave no doubt of the facility of deviſing the means of providing for the amount which has been aſſumed of the State debts.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 1.

THE PRESIDENT's DEPARTURE.

On Saturday laſt his Excellency the Governor, and the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, dined with the Preſident of the United States—The Preſident informed the gentlemen of his intention to viſit Mount Vernon—and that he ſhould leave the city on the Monday following—he expreſſed the deep ſenſe he had of the reſpectful attention which the corporation in particular, and the citizens in general had ſhewn him perſonally, and as firſt magiſtrate of the United States—and added that it was with the utmoſt regret that he ſhould quit a reſidence which had been rendered ſo agreeable to him—Mrs. WASHINGTON appeared greatly affected on the occaſion.

On Monday at ten o'clock A. M. the Preſident of the United States, his Lady and ſuite departed from this city——they embarked at Mr. Mc'Combs wharf in the Preſident's barge and croſſed the north river to Powles' Hook—the Governor—the Chief Juſtice and executive officers of the United States—the corporation of the city—gentlemen of the clergy—the officers of the militia—and a number of other reſpectable citizens, attended by the ſheriff, marſhals and conſtables accompanied the Preſident to the place of embarkation—where they took a ſolemn and affecting adieu.——The Governor, the Chief Juſtice, the Secretary at War, and Secretary of the Treaſury embarked with the Preſident.——The Cuſtom houſe barge, in which was a number of the officers of the cuſtoms, accompanied the Preſident's barge to Powles' Hook.

At the moment of embarkation a federal ſalute was fired from the battery.

By the particular requeſt of the Preſident, the gentlemen of the corporation had not given public notice of his intended departure on Monday; which prevented ſo general an attendance of the citizens as would have been deſirous of paying him their reſpects on this intereſting occaſion.

The Hon. M. DONOUGH, his Britannic Majeſty's Conſul for the State of Maſſachuſetts, is arrived at Boſton, in the ſhip Marietta, Capt. Sargent.

Much is ſaid of the preſent enlightened period of the world—but when we ſee our fellow men led by thouſands to the field of ſlaughter—or cooped up in floating boxes to be ſhot at, meerly to gratify the ambition or caprice of the deſpots of the earth—we muſt exclaim—that however improved is the preſent condition of humanity—*man has much to learn.*

"O deſpicable ſtate of thoſe that groan"—
Beneath a life, they cannot call their own;
To day the tranquil tenant of his farm,
To-morrow in a deſpot's cauſe to arm;
To day—peace, plenty bleſs his happy home,
To-morrow call'd thro' diſtant climes to roam;
Quit all that gave to life its zeſt before—
Friends wife and children, to return no more.

One of the ſoundeſt ſtrokes of policy—one of the moſt neceſſary meaſures of juſtice, is the Aſſumption of the State Debts—the arguments in favor of this great national object are incontrovertable, and reſt upon a ſeries of facts and ſtatements, which never have been invalidated—nor has an attempt ever been made to leſſen or obviate their force. See the maſculine ſpeech of the Hon. Mr. Gerry, on the ſubject—Yet, aſtoniſhing as it may appear, there are candidates for the ſuffrages of the free and enlightened citizens of the United States, who build their pretenſions to favor, on their oppoſition to this *righteous* proviſion for *ſuffering* patriotiſm.

On the 20th ult. Capt. Samuel Cogſwell, of Lanſingburgh, in this State, was out on a party at gunning—one of the company directly behind Mr. Cogſwell happened to ſtumble with his gun in his hand, which brought the muzzle in contact with Mr. Cogſwell's neck, and the gun going off at that inſtant the whole charge entered and paſſed through his head; he expired in 15 minutes. By this fatal accident the public is deprived of a very valuable citizen, and his amiable widow and two children of a moſt affectionate huſband and parent.

Impoſt and Tonnage at the port of Philadelphia from 1ſt January, 1790—to 30 June following.

	Dols.	*Cents.*
Impoſt - -	215,087	92
Tonnage - -	14,783	3
Total, - -	229,870	95

The public were ſome time ſince informed in the Maſſachuſetts Centinel, that a Buſt of the Preſident of the United States had been executed by Mr. Gullager of Boſton, in Plaiſter of Paris; this ſtatue, the firſt of the kind ever produced in the United States, is now in this city; ſeveral gentlemen of late have ſeen it, and it is pronounced a fine likeneſs of the illuſtrious perſonage it is intended to repreſent. A correſpondent being informed that the object of the Artiſt is to diſpoſe of this ſpecimen of his abilities, cannot but wiſh he may receive an adequate compenſation for his labor and ingenuity, eſpecially as they have been ſo happily directed. We are informed that the ſtatue is open for inſpection at Mrs. Loring's, No. 4, Broad-Way, near the Bowling-Green.

NOTICE.

☞ *ALL perſons having demands againſt the Houſehold of the* PRESIDENT *of the United States, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts for ſettlement, at his late Dwelling in* Broad-Way, *before the 15th of September.*

Auguſt 31, 1790.

PRIZES

IN THE NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

Prizes of 200l. 7422 16816.—Prizes of 100l. 2535 6877 16532 8283.—Prizes of 50l. 1412 2644 6523 7832 9842 10822 13560 21373.—Prizes of 20l. 9654 10540 10451 17160 18937 13037 1054 6655 8369 9369 10154 16584 18461 19161.—Prizes of 10l. 8558 12914 12383 19156 19511 24937 24632 2631 12720 13615 16128 37 7518 10600 12212 15576 15817 19982 24064 24931.

Prizes of 4l. drawn on Wedneſday the 25th ult.

No.								
24	3585	6528	9983	12859	15473	18059	21043	
59	863	624	544	818	818	273	33[illegible]	
875	710	293	858	978	064	507	661	
690	363	555	213	090	732	593	004	
554	757	7901	238	990	968	625	22938	
645	038	188	570	480	650	301	138	
736	406	671	777	813	581		187	
159	577	978	914	631	926	19452	166	
174	989	044	108	400	165	140	262	
579	153	142	627	716	042	954	838	
906	590	259	10210	13111	595	239	856	
719	650	675	408	696	16918	867	768	
878	841	851	735	637	619	179	499	
222	4750	360	346	663	325	521	920	
359	953	481	016	581	155	951	919	
957	817	457	405	246	024	035	171	
1541	339	257	545	902	065	817	133	
912	885	148	221	367	279	235	038	
975	958	102	272	019	575	948	584	
601	657	633	575	839	719	677	465	
487	139	693	11262	934	490	20767	624	
577	731	972	367	816	314	548	23096	
040	597	8815	307	973	263	222	771	
124	545	658	777	961	972	946	501	
856	264	194	958	241	374	556	190	
744	278	304	261	117	444	610	023	
071	087	256	073	165	17318	341	851	
112	410	352	064	535	191	790	775	
798	544	251	603	14035	599	094	473	
374	599	168	325	304	210	027	000	
426	882	229	625	474	794	528	070	
643	192	271	547	850	141	046	097	
891	464	353	804	198	544	013	211	
2320	221	896	560	162	729	408	880	
067	362	476	690	415	988	21221	308	
137	5391	016	412	442	250	589	810	
186	158	342	904	941	380	792	24818	
659	875	136	674	465	991	819	336	
460	761	363	062	653	18529	290	587	
640	082	622	714	448	586	641	933	
452	757	150	670	961	512	955	132	
376	913	9339	12725	392	473	622	330	
161	949	712	282	15739	981	838	563	
3454	588	576	292	531	201	296	855	
268	275	872	004	104	724	914	782	
418	6342	525	766	003	567	546	495	
955	792	230	391	528	934	499	718	
24904	24963	24831	24204	4610	24992	24337	11011	13014

Thurſday.

No.								
61	3673	6129	9555	12294	14766	18382	21445	
536	127	510	387	797	807	040	22634	
498	625	432	728	875	15944	522	445	
555	532	864	10177	110	927	027	369	
554	244	161	229	579	913	465	534	
863	091	100	094	561	852	493	509	
941	573	891	258	636	362	524	249	
968	606	734	064	975	718	518	253	
272	613	974	909	240	544	19591	916	
1048	300	7714	832	437	16405	461	439	
405	743	934	083	256	317	231	747	
905	196	476	420	701	154	342	240	
996	294	909	168	321	648	020	23639	
811	005	229	128	464	068	692	763	
316	4025	170	369	694	378	771	005	
679	911	372	108	122	950	20967	043	
587	745	8346	11312	781	067	741	025	
189	246	514	534	13492	999	696	657	
198	898	660	772	690	185	791	641	
686	258	993	329	370	886	834	593	
828	165	822	891	817	654	214	24261	
263	918	648	944	694	17135	198	048	
529	837	254	762	948	018	424	465	
232	835	727	528	343	327	200	748	
172	636	086	846	348	624	968	699	
2928	211	831	358	610	255	115	958	
866	507	708	942	209	732	800	743	
059	409	9080	818	316	975	072	777	
547	534	049	832	14017	570	022	653	
556	327	121	083	240	998	056	706	
031	019	093	945	186	082	103	986	
399	5722	053	122	462	641	605	429	
683	047	557	889	128	053	488	949	
072	129	626	785	617	716	21356		
104	134	830	980	206	882	909		
146	303	210	12595	061	18350	009		
020	908	683	119	746	600	634		
226	6635	094	635	436	997	491		
3763	961	178	7 3	912	702	161		
085	313	900	539	344	713	010		

Friday.

No.								
79	2013	5022	9670	12597	15413	18211	21253	
157	798	216	612	885	213	953	698	
577	234	101	242	237	605	904	450	
526	458	6661	336	230	142	098	055	
773	122	137	560	619	16713	308	386	
851	3452	205	295	958	857	274	194	
334	995	764	491	13859	812	393	889	
745	641	264	436	288	947	839	704	
469	045	735	415	739	905	19200	444	
584	667	310	453	754	543	018	22258	
368	769	843	10 72	922	985	205	219	
655	318	576	535	273	255	532	449	
206	631	731	288	14896	513	652	865	
288	637	7818	950	440	411	556	702	
333	112	694	070	319	458	515	480	
620	585	036	572	975	422	708	161	
244	558	984	918	308	833	704	23106	
1692	829	523	146	838	341	248	670	
944	417	621	153	168	323	004	264	
655	4445	132	11993	058	441	148	353	
791	744	250	452	596	760	351	414	
381	667	877	994	736	165	20050	936	
616	942	969	533	524	17256	609	698	
193	440	696	383	139	938	304	731	
777	215	004	679	542	081	315	017	
580	920	8173	104	828	978	874	027	
368	587	492	626	969	497	734	625	
410	194	968	992	15850	056	423	982	
383	313	497	799	127	552	721	352	
372	708	287	985	203	453	188	372	
815	493	265	269	877	852	959	319	
199	496	767	289	050	783	475	24162	
2144	5798	117	424	501	18880	147	271	
717	650	533	907	132	296	089	756	
748	556	292	056	440	445	21343	367	
391	749	556	12621	814	677	832	059	
017	499	608	174	328	712	890	025	
110	854	468	839	885	407	650	820	
552	146	9099	257	427	641	146	757	
742	405	424	501	684	053	122	031	
586	804	455	765	102	636	473	396	
336	219	087	517	222	203	229	912	

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12s6.

INDENTS 7s2.

STATE SECURITIES 8s.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, July 24.

Debate on the amendment of the Senate to the Funding Bill, to assume a part of the State Debts.

MR. GERRY.

(Concluded.)

THE gentleman, says the apportionment is partial, and I am so fully of this opinion, as it relates to Massachusetts, that nothing but a conviction of the necessity of closing with the Senate in this instance, to prevent the loss of the funding bill could reconcile me to the measure. He appears to prefer an assumption of the whole, to that of a part of the debts, and I agree with him in this likewise, so far as that, after passing this bill, if a proposition should be made for assuming the residue of the debts, it shall have my hearty assent.

The gentleman has mentioned a speech of Governor Hancock, as holding up the idea that the debts of the States could not be assumed without their express authority. The speech, I confess, may admit of this construction, but it is expressed in such enigmatical terms as to admit of a different meaning. Whether the Governor wished to reserve his opinion, or what were his intentions by the paragraph of his speech alluded to, I am unable to determine; but the sense of the legislature of the State is explicit on the occasion; they did not think it necessary to *authorise* their members in Congress to assume, but instructed them to urge the assumption; being fully convinced, as I think every one must be who has attended to the constitution, that Congress have competent powers for this purpose—The gentleman tells us of individual States and individuals who are in favor of the assumption: but however interested they may be, they have discovered no selfish views, for they wish not, as some who are interested in the other part of the domestic debt, to engross the whole of the funds for payment of their particular demands, and only urge an equal application of the revenue to pay the just demands of every creditor. The gentleman would have preferred the assumption at an early rather than at the present period, and before any State had taxed for its debt; but I confess I am of a different opinion, for then the sum to be assumed would have been sixty-five or seventy millions of dollars, and this would have so swelled the public debt as to have put the matter in a different light, and would undoubtedly have deterred many who are now for it from voting for the assumption: whereas the reduction of the debt has made the measure feasible and proper. The gentleman tells us, Georgia after having been taxed agreeably to requisitions and to representation, will be now trebly taxed. This to me is unintelligible, for in the requisitions she has generally been exempted, with a provision that she shall hereafter pay her proportion, and she has contributed little or nothing in this mode—as to her contributions by the ratio of representation, there has been no direct federal tax, and she has paid nothing in this way, she can therefore be taxed but once for any balance that may be due from her.

It is said the federal convention having rejected the proposition for assuming debts, the power ought not to be exercised by Congress; but so far was the convention from doing this, that there was no opposition to the measure. It was urged by some of the members, and I confess myself to be of the number, that at the same time the debts were assumed provision should be made for those States who had exerted themselves to sink their debts, and it was observed by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Sherman) that as the constitution gave sufficient power to Congress to assume the debts, they undoubtedly would assume them, and make the other provision mentioned. He thought it eligible therefore to refer the whole matter to Congress, and his proposition met the approbation of the convention. I think these are the facts, and that they favor the assumption.

The gentleman supposes some States have not been critical in adjusting their accounts. Some of the States have been remarkably careful on this head, and sure I am that no State could be more so than Massachusetts. She has not to my knowledge in any instances been profuse, and in many cases has curtailed the reasonable demands of her citizens against the union. The gentleman says the house have abandoned the excise, but nothing has been done that will justify the assertion; on the other hand, the house refused to expunge from the revenue bill what related to the excise, and this wears the appearance of their having adopted it. The bill indeed was afterwards rejected, and every member who voted against it can best determine the principle of his vote, but I believe it was not in general the result of an objection to this mode of raising revenue; neither do I think with the gentleman that the members who are in favor of the excise like the long parliament, disavow in public what they foster in private: for they have openly avowed their principles and brought forward their arguments to support them.

The gentleman has mentioned a consolidation of the union as the result of the assumption, and supposes the authority of the State governments will be thus destroyed; he has also said that the friends to the State governments will be lost. My attachment to the State governments will probably not be doubted, and yet to support them, I consider the assumption as a necessary measure. The federal government has a power paramount to the States, to lay and collect imposts, excises, and direct taxes, and probably will never be deprived of that power: should it be administered, as I have no doubt it will, in each of these modes, the assumption will secure an application of the revenue to the payment of the State debts; and it cannot be so easily misapplied and squandered as it would be without such an application. And it is not evident, as was formerly urged, that if the debts are to be sunk by the States, they will be in the danger the gentleman mentions? Should the States lay taxes for this purpose, these will be so heavy, as to make the State governments unpopular, and the destruction of their constitutions may thereby be produced; or if, on the other hand, no adequate provision should be made, they will be considered as unjust, and the people contrasting the State governments with the federal government, will prefer the latter for its regard to public justice; and will consider the former as a public grievance and abolish them.

The gentleman says, when Congress in 1783, required an impost, it was understood that every State should pay her own debts, that Georgia had done what it could, and ought not to pay an iota more. This is a new doctrine, and is contrary to the express stipulations of all the requisitions of Congress, of which I think there are between twenty and thirty. He likewise supposed Georgia will pay 1-22 of the debts of the States; whereas they are to be apportioned according to the next census by which she will not probably pay more than the 50th part thereof. He also speaks of the sum assumed for Pennsylvania, and of a bargain with that State; but if the gentleman refers to the residence bill, he cannot suppose that the States in favor of the assumption, made such a bargain. For such was their opposition to the measure, as to give offence to the members of that State; and as to her debt it is not all included in her specified claim. Because as she had alledged, there was not time for stating it. Indeed, as she has assumed of the continental debt, 5 million dollars, and must give up the continental certificates for which her State securities were issued, before these can be funded, it must appear the objections of the gentleman are unfounded. The gentleman has supposed that many citizens of the States who have instructed to assume, are against the measure. But the reverse of this is probable, that a great number of the citizens of States whose members oppose it, are in favor of the assumption.

It has on a former occasion been urged, that the accounts of the States should be settled before payments are made thereon; and have not the accounts to be assumed been long since settled, and the balances been ascertained that are due to the State creditors? The debts to be assumed are generally debts due from the union to individuals which have been adjusted according to authentic documents issued by officers of Congress; but if the debts were actually due to the States—is there any reason that the creditor States seven years after the war should be longer prevented from receiving their balances, under the pretext that their accounts must first be liquidated? How would such conduct appear in private life? Suppose a creditor, who eight or ten years past had supplied large sums, was, upon application for payment, told by the debtor that the accounts were not liquidated, and he would therefore pay no part thereof, although it was evident he might do this without a risque of exceeding the balance owed, would he ever after obtain credit? Would he not destroy all confidence in his probity? Surely he would, and such a line of conduct can no more be justified in public than in private life.

But, sir, notwithstanding I am for closing with the Senate in this proposition with some amendment, yet the apportionment of the sum to be assumed, and many parts of the bill are so extremely objectionable as to gain my assent upon no other principle than that of accommodation; with this view I shall endeavor to be reconciled to the bill; but I confess it is an attempt to swallow a political porcupine, and necessity alone can justify the measure; for I despair at present of obtaining a better provision for the public creditors. But should we not be able to accommodate the bill—should it be lost or postponed to another Congress, or session, what will be the result? The government will be brought into contempt—the States will be in danger of a convulsion—the revenue will probably be impaired or lost, and citizens attached to you will no longer be able to support your administration. For these and other reasons that may be offered I hope we shall reject the proposition for disagreeing to the amendments proposed by the Senate.

THE TABLET.——No. 141.

"Men are of nothing so liberal as of their advice."

IF it be asked why men are so free in giving away advice, it may be answered, because it is generally of very little value. It costs the giver nothing, and it is seldom worth any thing to the receiver. Instruction I take to be different from advice. Were I disposed to acquire a knowledge in music, or any mechanical art, I should, like a prudent man, apply to some person skilled in the matter I wished to learn, to be my instructor. Professional men should be supposed better acquainted with the science of their profession, than those whose pursuits are different.

Information is likewise a different thing from advice. A man, who has travelled a road I have not, can inform me what accommodations he met with, and give me such an idea of the country as could never be obtained by analogy or conjecture. All I should ask of him is information about his discoveries. But whether I shall travel that road or not, no person should determine but myself. Every man who does not direct his own steps, will have them badly directed. It is very usual for men to solicit advice with respect to any object of business, and even with respect to a general plan of business. But there seldom results any good from following such advice. The various contingencies which attend the affairs of every individual, and which can be known, or which perhaps ought to be known only to himself, make it expedient that every person should be the keeper of his own secrets, and the manager of his own concerns. Those who have so little sagacity as to need advice, will, in most instances, have too little judgment to determine whether what is given them, be proper. That knowledge which is most beneficial, is the result of experience. If I look to a friend for direction about my affairs, he must predicate his advice not on any experience which is peculiarly applicable to my case, and therefore I had better do without it. I may ask him for facts; I may ask him to recite instances of his own experience, but I must myself judge whether my situation be similar to his, and if I have discernment enough to tell whether his conduct be a model for my own, I have likewise enough to act without such a model.

It furnishes a strong argument against the benefit of general advice, that our friends ask no compensation for it. A lawyer demands a recompense for all the counsel he professionally gives, and so does a physician. Yet either of them will pretend they take a pleasure in giving advice gratis, that is out of the line of their profession. Their asking nothing for it, is a pretty good proof, that it is worth nothing. It will generally hold good, that men prosper best, when they are left to their own discretion in managing their own affairs. The reason is obvious. No man can so completely state his case to another person, as to give him a perfect idea of all the circumstances. Some material point will be omitted. An acquaintance of mine, who was a lawyer, complained to one of his friends that he got little business in his profession: says the other to him, lay aside the practice of the law, and engage in commercial affairs. The lawyer followed his advice, and soon involved himself in debt, which proved his ruin. The truth is, he was too indolent and careless to become an eminent lawyer, and could just make out to gain a subsistence. But when he acted according to the advice of his friend, turned merchant, he found the want of industry and care did something worse than prevent his acquiring honor and profit. His friend, however, not knowing he was lazy and heedless, was unqualified to advise better than he did. Innumerable instances may be produced equally to the purpose, and such as will authorize a conclusion, that unless a person depends on his own judgemnt for the general management of his affairs, he runs a risque that they will never be well managed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

July 13, 1790.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the first day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty first day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.*

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt and at Fort Pitt,

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the month of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabish, to the Miami Village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf betwixt Le Beuf and and Presq'Isle, at Presq'Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the rout from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively

At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennessee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt, } *per. 100 rations,*
Two quarts of vinegar, } *per. 100 rations,*
Two pounds of soap, } *per. 100 rations,*
One pound of Candles. } *per. 100 rations,*

The proposals must specify the lowest price per ration. No credit is required.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the First Class of the *Massachusetts Semi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Representatives' Chamber*, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
				125000

8388 Prizes.
16612 Blanks.

25000.

☞ TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head Court-Street*, and at other places as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, July 28, 8790.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donalds estate, within this State, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

(tw. 1y.)

New-York, May 7, 1790.